"THE LOUISIANIAN."

☞ The Louisianian is published every Thursday and Sunday at 114, Caronddelet street.

Wm. G. Brown, *Editor.*

☞ Terms: One, year.....$5 00
☞ Single copy..... 5 c

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Per square of eight lines, or its equivalent in space, first insertion $1 50, and each subsequent insertion 75 cents.

☞ Job printing executed wih neatness and dispatch.

NOTICE.

All communications must be adressed, "Editor of the Louisianian," and anonymous letters must be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

We are not responsible for the opinions of our contributors.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The Louisianian.

In the endeavor to establish another Republican journal in New Orleans, the proprietors of the Louisianian, propose to fill a necessitwhich has been long, and sometimes painfully—felt to exist. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to attain that position in the Body Politic, which we conceive to be their due, it is regarded thatmuch information, guidance, encouragement, counsel and reproof have been lost, in consequce of the lack of a medium, through which the deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianian a *desideratum* in the respect.

POLICY.

As our motto indicates, the Louisianianshall be "*Republican at all times and under all circumstances.*" We shall advocate the securitand enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, and impartial distribution of honor and patrons to all who merit them.

Desirous of allaying animosities, of obliterating the memory of the bitter past, of promoting harmony and union among all classes andbetween all interests, we shall advocate theremoval of all political disabilities; foster kindness and forbearance, where malignity and resentment reigned, and seek for fairness and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in our aims and objects, we shall subserve our best interests, elevate our adopted State, to an enviable position among her sister States, by the development of her illimitable resources and secure the full benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the country.

Believing that there can be no true liberty without the supremacy of law, we shall urge a strict and undiscriminating administration of justice.

TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among all classes a faithful collection of the revenues, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing our common school system, and urge as a paramount duty the education of our youth, as vitally connected with their own enlightment, and the security and stability of a Republican Government.

FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, judicious conduct, we shall strive to render our paper, from an ephemeral, and temporary existence, and establish it upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

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Advices from Liverpool report that cotton ruled tamer yesterday.

Berlin letters to London journals assert that a London conference is likely to consider the question of peace should Paris surrender during the session.

THE LOUISIANIAN.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME, 1. NEW ORLEANS LA., SUNDAY, JANUARY 15th., 1871. NUMBER 9.

GOVERNOR WARMOTH'S MESSAGE

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Executive Department.
New Orleans, January 11, 1871.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

I congratulate you upon the favorable auspices under which you assemble. Our State has been blessed by the providence of God with plentiful crops. The staples of sugar and cotton, which are the springs of our wealth, have been produced in larger abundance than in any year since the war. This increased production has disproved the gloomy forebodings of those false prophets who predicted the ruin of our agricultural interests, as a consequence of the change made by the war from slave to free labor; another proof that what is just to all is best for all.

* * * *

HARMONY.

A growing spirit of harmony and good will, between the different classes of our people, has been strikingly evinced during the last year. It has been seen, in a strongly pronounced disposition on the part of all good citizens in most parts of the State, without respect to partisan differences, to preserve order, enforce the laws, and render obedience to all legally constituted authority. The devices and machinations of evilly disposed demagues and restless and irresponsible parties, who seek to profit by times of alarm and violence, have been set aside by the good people of this State, who are most deeply interested in its peace and prosperity. The result has been that this disposition, aided by the salutary laws passed by the General Assembly, and by Congress, have secured, during the last fall, the most quiet, peaceable and orderly election the State has witnessed for many years. In former elections even within two years, New Orleans and the State have been the scenes of violence, riot and bloodshed, which have disgraced their name, and greatly injured all their interests. This fall, an important and exciting election was held without any conflict or disturbance, and with scarcely an arrest. Such a thing was never known in New Orleans before. I feel especially gratified to be able to lay this before you as a matter of record, because the last General Assembly deeply impressed by the alarming and increasing violence and lawlessness displayed in our elections, and their lamentable effect upon every interest of the State, had, with a view to remedy these evils, enacted stringent penalties against such offenses, and for their more certain enforcement had clothed the executive with ample powers. I have endeavored to use these powers, with moderation and impartiality, but with firmness and with the single aim to preserve the peace and to secure to all men, irrespective of party, race or color, the free exercise of all their rights as citizens.

That I have been able to do so without praying against the law any class or party, may be accepted as a proof that the laws were wholesome and wise, and that the people, as a whole, have been satisfied that their execution was faithful and impartial.

I can not pass from this subject to other details, in justice, without calling your attention to the general and peaceful acquiescence of our people in the results of the reconstruction policy of the federal government. Their acceptance of it as a finality has been much more satisfactory in Louisiana than any other State in the South. This must be attributed to the patriotism and wisdom of our People, and to those features of State policy which have led to this great and desirable result. It has always been my sincere conviction that it is safe to trust to the good sense, the honor and the second thought of the people. This conviction has determined my course on many questions of State policy, even in matters which I was forced, for a short time, to differ from many of my political friends. The peaceable character of the late election and the favorable condition of Louisiana as compared with many other Southern States, have, I think, convinced both friends and foes that I was right. I have refrained from all severe and arbitrary measures, or recourse to mere force, appealling, on all occasions and in all localities, to the justice and discretion of the people themselves. Under all circumstances, however, I have held myself in readiness to employ all the resources at my command, both civil and military, to enforce the laws, preserve order, and protect every citizen in his rights, so far as the authority of the executive could be lawfully used. The good results of this spirit of harmony on all sides, upon the prosperity of the State, can not be estimated.

It has been my pleasant fortune, during the past season, to visit a great portion of our State, in answer to repeated and cordial invitations from many of my fellow citizens, which were extended to me by gentlemen of all political parties. I had been led to believe, from the assurances of many prominent citizens, that I would find the leading, most influential and enterprising people of the different localities imbued with better and more advanced ideas than those petty partisan animosities and sectional hates and prejudices, which, swaying the breasts of a small class of men, more noisy than important, had hitherto caused much of the domestic trouble of our State, and brought disgrace upon its name; and that the good people of the State had taken its peace and order into their own hands, as was proper, and that the power of these bad and restless spirits was gone. I am glad to say that these assurances have been realized. I have every where been received with that wonted cordiality and hospitality for which Louisianians are so deservedly famed. What is more important, I everywhere saw evidences that the people were determined to see that the laws were obeyed, and the rights of all men, under the law, respected. I was met with assurances from all parties, that in every effort to advance the welfare, credit and the great interests of the State, I should receive the hearty support of the people.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The last General Assembly proposed four important amendments to our constitution, which were duly ratified by the votes of the people at the last election. The first amendment repeals the ninety-ninth article of the constitution. This article, by reason of its disfranchisement of an influential class of our citizens, for political reasons, was obnoxious to them and their friends, as the result has proved, was distasteful to almost all. Incorporated in our constitution by an unwise spirits of retaliation, and by its peculiar phraseology, serving mainly to irritate and humiliate, while debarring from suffrage and office only the most scrupulous and upright of the class it was aimed against, and admitting all others, it had all the most odious features of disfranchissement, with none of its good effects, if such there be. It is to the lasting credit of the first Republican administration of Louisiana, that the amendment to strike out this last vestige of the war, in our constitution, was passed with the unanimous Republican vote of the General Assembly, and indorsed unanimously by the people. It is no longer a part of the constitution. Henceforth, in Louisiana all disabilities resulting from the war are removed, and no citizen is disfranchised by its laws, except for crime or mental disability.

The second amendment limits the total amount of State indebtedness that can be contracted up to the year 1890 to the sum of $25,000,000. All indebtedness, of whatever character, contracted above the amount, before that time, is illegal and null and void. This voluntary limitation by the people of the amount of indebtedness which they will incur, for a term of years, will have the double effect of increasing the credit of the State securities, thus lessening the interest the State will have to pay on any future loans, and of compelling rigid economy on the part of the State government.

The third amendment prohibits all officials who have held public moneys from voting or holding office, until they shall have procured from the proper authorities receipts in full for all funds which they have thus held. The former history of the State, with regard to many of its public funds, is a sufficient proof of the wholesomeness of this measure. It is to be hoped that it will lead to a more stringent accountability by public officers for such trusts.

The fourth amendment removes the ineligibility, for a second term, that was imposed by the constitution upon any incumbent of the gubernatorial office. Under this amendment, the re-election of a Governor is left like that of any other officer, to that last and best arbitrament of all free governments, the good judgment of the people. While this might seem to most minds a sound principle, yet I did not feel at liberty, owing to my personal attitude toward the question at issue, to take any part in the discussion for or against it. The amendment was spontaneously and voluntarily presented to the people by the last General Assembly, and has been ratified by a majority, approximating 24,000 votes.

* * * *

MILITIA.

In accordance with an act of the last General Assembly, I have taken steps to enroll the militia of the State, and have also accepted several volunteer organizations. In performing this duty, I felt it to be at once a grave and delicate task. Upon no subject was more apprehension felt, or would a mistake in judgment have been so disastrous to the general interest of the people, as upon that of the organization of the militia. I was urged by some to organize a purely partisan militia, and seriously blamed by others for not doing so. I refused to do this, and accepted as volunteers all good citizens who offered their services, without distinction of party, until the legal complement of the First Division was filled. I uniformed and armed these, so far as the appropriation allowed me, and placed in their hands the preservation of peace and order, and the protection of life and property in the State, in case of any emergency in which the civil authorities should need their aid. All classes and all parties were represented in the militia. The result was that, during the late exciting electing campaign, all classes and all parties were relieved of apprehension from each other, and felt a sense of security. In adopting this course I received the severe censure of many of my political friends, who were opposed to receiving into the militia men who had fought on the side of the South during the war. I believed that the honor of Louisianians could always be trusted. The result has amply fulfilled my expectations.

SCHEMES.

I warn you, gentlemen, against certain schemes of plunder which are already organizing, and will continue to be organized and presented to you for your votes. These are propositions which, under the guise of public improvements, or of claims against the State, are simply plans to rob the treasury and fill the pockets of unprincipled speculators. The persons who will probably importune you most pertinaciously for the most barefaced of these speculations are well-dressed gentlemen, claiming to be the representatives of the most respectable of our people. It is these pleasant gentlemen in broadcloth, with their gigantic swindles, embracing millions, and not the poor and needy applicants for some long delayed but petty act of justice, who have most depleted the public till in the past, and will endeavor to do so again.

BRIBERY.

I ask your attention to the fact, that there now exist on our statute books no adequate penalties against the crime of bribery. This defect should be remedied by appropriate legislation, which I sincerely hope the wisdom and patriotism of your honorable body will promptly devise. I am in receipt of information of acts of bribery on the part of public officials, but owing to the defect above named in the law, I am without the means of bringing the offenders to justice, or stopping the mischief. It has become a crying evil, and, if suffered to go on, will destroy the confidence of the people in government, and seriously endanger our liberties and highest interests. I hope that the General Assembly will enact some law on the subject, providing adequate penalties and placing it in the power of the Governor, to prosecute with vigor and promptitude, all persons offering bribes, and officials receiving them.

* * * *

CHARTER OF CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Among the most important acts passed at the last extra session of the Legislature, was the new charter of New Orleans. With a view of putting the new government into operation as soon as possible, I made the appointment required of me by law of a mayor and the several administrators. The charter has been found to work well, with the exception of some minor particulars, which will doubtless, be brought to your attention by the Mayor and Council. To any representations and suggestions they may make, I bespeak your respectful and careful consideration. Much of the success of any system or form of government depends upon the character and ability of its officers. The situation in which the affairs of the city of New Orleans stood through bad and partizan management, required more than ordinary care and capacity in those who should have them in charge. With that view, I made my selections to the several positions, and, I flatter myself, with success, for they have earned the respect of all parties for fidelity of management; and all who were candidates were elected to the same or higher positions by triumphant majorities. The funding provisions of the charter requiring the issue of three million of bonds to take up the floating debt, have been found inadequate. At least eight hundred thousand dollars more will be required to take up audited and as yet unpaid portions of the debt. The Legislature omitted many just debts and claims, by the peculiar phraseology of the bill, which limited the obligations provided for to four classes, viz: Judgements, registered certificates, warrants and city notes.

The large proportion which the assessed poperty, taxes and population of the city of New Orleans bear to the whole State, earnestly claims your time and attention during the present session. The questions involved are not without great difficulty. Prominent among them is one arising out of the careful and scrupulous compliance of the Administrators with the provisions of law relative to the consolidated and railroad debts and the one million loan. The city has redeemed half a million back interest, nearly half a million of capital, and all the current interest of her bonded debt. It purposes to continue to do so, but the strain upon its coffers has rendered a deficit inevitable during the coming year, which the City Council is unable to meet under existing laws.

Among these laws are cited those which take a large class of public expenditures out of the control of the city, such as prison expenses, police, printing expenses of the Criminal Court, fees of various public officers for services done the city, coroners, jurors, etc. The city has to act the part of a mere paymaster, in many cases, and the laws have taken it out of its power to comply with its municipal functions and duties, by making contracts to the best advantage of tax payers. In all these abuses, which have existed under one party as well at another, and wiech have gradually grown more and more serious, the demands of the time require a reform.

I have no doubt the subject of municipal police will be fully impressed on your attention. The city should have the control of its assessment, expenditures, and the numbers, salaries and distribution of its police, its regulation, for all local and domestic purposes, and the enforcement of its ordinances; while the power of the State should be carefully reserved to be exercised and asserted as primary and supreme in all cases where a necessity may exist, such as riot, insurrection, or public danger. It ought to be out of the power of any city authorities to use their control at such or any other times, separately or independently of those of the State, which should have precedence in enforcing the laws and maintaining public order. The example of the past in 1866, and at other times, and under various administrations, shows the danger of permitting any question of the paramount control of the State authorities, when proper occasion arise for that power to be exercised.

The unsettled floating debt and apprehended deficit will approach two millions of dollars, which the city government must meet in one or all of three ways; by retrenchment of all expenses now within its control, and modifications of legislation, to enable it to curtail expenditures now out of its control; by the issue of bonds; or by increased taxation.

The bonded debt is now $17,315,000, and the taxation is two and five-eights per cent, both high enough in all conscience. Bonds of the city of New Orleans bring but about three-fourths of their par value, thus, in fact, augmenting by one-third the debts they are issued to pay. Increased taxation on the other hand is, perhaps, equally serious. This question had best be left to the City Council of New Orleans, with the power to leavy a tax not exceeding two million dollars; or to exercise a part of each of these powers. This will place the responsibility where it belongs, and the City Council cannot safely, and will not probably, act in this matter without full discussion and concurrence on the part of taxpayers as to what may be the wiser and better course.

The city government has now power to issue bonds for wharf and street improvements, a power which has been judiciously and sparingly exercised. Relative to wharves, this was probably the best and only disposition that could be made; but the new charter takes away the power to require street paving to be paid in part by the property facing. To attempt to meet the paving requirements of New Orleans by issuing bonds would create an herculean dept. and I recommend a return to the old law requiring proprietors to pay their proportion of the paving.

It is highly expedient and proper that but one treasury should exist for custody and payment of city or local funds in the parish of Orleans. It is unnecessary, merely on account of the different purpose and destination of the various funds, to multiply treasuries.

The defalcation in the Metropolitan Treasury is an example of the error of so doing. I am satisfied that the Police Treasury, and the fourteen ward school treasuries should be done away with. and that all their business should be performed by the City Treasury which is under proper guards and securities in the bonds equired; and in the fiscal agency regulations, which have been carefully provided by the experience of the past, and are necessary as a check and preventive against squandering and embezzlement.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.

I transmit to you the annual reports of the Auditor and Treasurer. You will therein find a complete statement of the financial condition of the State. I can not too seriously urge your careful consideration of the matters discussed and the information furnished by these officers.

Our State is not well off, but it is far from being bankrupt. We are burdened with a heavy debt, but we have immense resources. Our recuperative powers are perhaps greater than those of any other section of the country; but a small fraction of our rich products—sugar, rice and cotton—is used in home consumption. The saving—the wealth of the State—increase with wonderful rapidity, Therefore, I am hopeful for the future, and look forward to a day, not far distant, when our finances shall have attained a most prosperous condition.

Several wise financial measures were adopted by the last Legislature, and have conduced to a more healthy condition of the treasury. Prominent among these I regard the requisite provision for funding the floating debt of the State. These measures, and others, will enable the State to very soon assume a cash-paying basis.

I earnestly recommend you to exercise rigid economy in making appropriations. It must be borne in mind that the constitution now limits the debt of the State to twenty-five millions. Our present bonded indebtness must now preclude us from making further appropriations as subsidy or other assistance to works of internal improvement. I do not forget that it is the policy of the State to use all proper means to assist and protect every enterprise calculated to increase facilities for production and transportation. The railroads, canals and other public works so fostered will, I doubt not, inure to the incalculable benefit of the whole people. Still, I think that we have granted such aid about as far as we safely can. We must now strive to live within our income. If we reduce the taxes to the least amount necessary to conduct the government upon an economical basis, in a short time the problem of the payment of the debt will solve itself. With peace and prosperity; with untold agricultural and

[Continued on 3rd Page.]

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"NO WATER, NO WATER."

The ravages of fires in various parts of the City, in the face of the most strenuous exertions of so complete an organization as the "Fire Companies" of New Orleans, leads to an inquiry into the causes of so many failures to arrest the progress of the flames before considerable damage is done, and to ascertain, whether the ravages result from the inefficiency of the means to extinguish these fires, or in the lack of the use of ample remedies. The result of frequent personal observation cannot fail to afford conclusive evidence, that the supply of water is totally inadequate, in time. In the center of the City, wells are sunk at convenient distances, and in this locality there is little difficulty in extinguishing the fire—if discovered before it has gained much headway. In every other part of New Orleans, it is a humiliating spectacle, to see six or seven engines hurrying to the spot, firemen rushing out of breath to the scene, and when all are there, ready to pour floods of water, the cry—"no water"—"no water" falls like a leaden pall on every "listening ear." Away go the firemen in various directions, to secure water, some rush with hook and ladder, and axe, and in the meantime the flames in mockery lick their forky, fiery tongues and riot in destruction. The water comes slowly, and as soon as it comes the fire is sure to go out very shortly. Now, this is a matter that deserves the attention of every resident in New Orleans and especially of Merchants, property owners, and Insurance offices. With the Mississippi river encircling us, with an inexhaustible supply of water just beneath the surface of the earth, it argues a lamentable and outrageous negligence to leave the vast property of this growing metropolis to the tender mercies of a few scattered water plugs. We can scarcely conceive how the fire companies have been enabled to endure the chagrin and pain of finding themselves so repeatedly foiled and defied, without a solemn protest. We earnestly recommend this matter to the "City Fathers," and respectfully refer them for evidence of the correctness of what we say, to the first fire that occurs, nearly anywhere in the City.

"I TAKE IT MUCH UNKINDLY."

The *Republican*, of yesterday, in an utterance between a lament and a protest, says, "it is worth something to be the official printer of the corporation, in that we have to bear the burden of every printing office in the city." A little ingenuousness might have acknowledged, that it was "worth something" in another material respect. But the lament is, that even *the Governor* considers it necessary to refer to the subject as one that ought to be remedied at our expense." Well according to your estimate of what it is "worth," the adoption by the Legislature of the Governor's recommendation, would relieve you of the burden of every printing office in the city.

"The official printer" must be content to pay the penalty of being be-grudged and teazed occasionally "by every discontented printing office in town," and *even by the Governor*. The unfortunate *Republican* must bear it all, until more fortunate increase the number of such poor sufferers. In the meantime, 'perhaps the Governor will divide his anathemas," and let us add his patronage too.

Since our Last we have had the pleasure of receiving into our sanctum, Hon. W. G. Johnson, Chas. Roxborough, and Mr. W. W. Johnson.

Straight University.—Public services in the Chapel every Sabbath morning and evening at 11 o'clock A. M., and 7 P. M. In these services no distinction of race or condition is made. J. Sella Martin of Washington will speak next Sabbath.

It is rumored that Jordan Holt, Esq., who was one of the gentlemen upon the Democratic ticket for the House of Representatives in November last, is seeking admission into that body because of the death of Joseph L'Official the elected member, before the official promulgation of the result of the election. *Ex.*

Within the past week we have received five different issues of *The Louisianian*, a new paper published semi-weekly in the city of New Orleans, Wm. G. Brown, Editor. We place it upon our exchange list with pleasure, and hope it will prove beneficial in the dissemination of Republican principles, its avowed aim. *Grand Era.*

☞ Remember the sevices to-day at Straight University. Hon. J. Sella Martin in the morning. Seats free. Open to all, and room for all.

THE IMPORTANCE OF FEMALE CHASTITY.

Although it is true that chastity is a law of universal obligation, it is not true that man's guilt in violating it is as great as that of women, because the degree of guilt depends on the degree of temptation, which in the case of men is very strong, both from temperament and circumstances, and in the case of women very weak. Men's passions are fierce and active; women's feeble and dormant. Moreover, the way in which the work of life has been divided makes men's exposure to temptation constant; women's very rare. The race has, therefore, in forming its moral judgment on the quality of offenses against sexual purity, always treated the man's guilt as less heinous than the woman's, and although this rule does occasionally work astounding injustice, and has called into existence the great blot on Christian civilization, the cold-blooded male seducer, it does in the vast majority of cases work what, we believe, is in the courts of heaven, as well as those of earth, recognized as substantial justice. The distinction has, however, a utilitarian as well as a purely ethical basis, and one no less important certainly. Like most other of the usages kept up by society for the regulation of the relations of the sexes, it has for its object the maintenance of the integrity and purity of the family. The maternity of a child is a physical fact, very difficult of concealment, hardly ever successfully concealed, and usually provable by many witnesses. The paternity of a child is, on the other hand, simply an inference which derives all its strength from the importance attached to chastity by the female sex. It rests simply and solely on the character of the mother. It is incapable of proof by any other testimony than hers. All that is known about it is locked up in her breast, and to weaken her scruples therefore, is to throw doubts on the origin of all her children: or, in other words, to strike at the very root of the family organization. If we had things so arranged, therefore, that a woman thought no more of violating her marriage vows than a man, we should have probably in a very large part of the world either to give up the family altogether, or shut women up, as they once were shut up. The inference with regard to the paternity of children, therefore has to be jealously guarded, not only because it is in the nature of things weak, but because it furnishes what is, in the present state of human nature, the main or sole inducement to husbands to toil and accumulate for their wives and offspring. For, let it never be forgotten, the husband must, except in an infinitesimally small number of cases, be every where the bread-winner. Children must always look to their father for most of the arms with which they face the world. Now, there may come a time when, after having heard the requisite number of tracts, a man will toil cheerfully for the maintenance and education of such children as his wife may see fit to introduce into the household, without caring whether they are his own or not. But we are still far away from any such consummation. As matters stand, brutal man will neither dig nor delve for the support of any children which he does not possess a moral certainty he has begotten. He acquires this certainty through his confidence in his wife's purity, and society helps to justify it by visiting her lapse from virtue with the deepest of earthly damnations. To be sure, the arrangement does not work perfectly; but then the world is full of imperfections, brethren. We know you would have made a far better world if you had had a chance, and it does seem a pity that so many things, and especially the relations of the sexes, and the manner of perpetuating the species, should have been settled without waiting for your appearance or consulting you.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, January 14, 1871.

The Senate.

The Senate was called to order at noon, Lieut. Gov. Dunn presiding.

Twenty-seven members present.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Young.

Mr. Wilcox presented a memorial from certain citizens of the parishes of East and West Feliciana and East Baton Rouge, petitioning for the creation of a new parish, on account of the too great distance from certain portions of these parishes to the court-house.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Wilcox presented a bill to create the new parish referred to, to be called the Parish of Feliciana. Referred to the Committee on Parishes and Parish Boundaries.

By unanimous consent, Mr. Barber introduced a bill to amend section 21 of the act to extend the limits of the parish of Orleans, passed last session.

A motion to suspend the rules to pass the bill to a second reaping, with a view to reference, was lost. The bill lies over.

The Committee on Apportionment reported the abscence of official information from the United States marshal or Government they were unable to make their report at present. Further time was asked and granted.

The committee on Judiciary reported favorably on an act to fix the terms of the District Court in the Fourteenth Judicial District.

THE HOUSE.

The House was called to order at 12 o'clock, M., Speaker Carr in the chair.

Eighty-eight members present.

Prayer by the chaplain.

The special committee to investigate the affairs of the Chattanooga Railroad Company—Moses Shoemaker, Harper and Murray.

To investigate how many convicts were set free by Judge Cooley: Messrs. Worrell, Dewees and Barrow.

To investigate the Slaughter-House Company: Messrs. Mathews, Barker and Murray.

To investigate the condition of the wharves, landings, etc., in the harbor of New Orleans: Messrs. Stanton, Johnson, Dewees, Shumacker and Murray.

Our New Senator.

General J. R. West was elected United States Senator yesterday by both houses of the General Assembly, having received in each a handsome majority. To day the Senate will meet the House in joint session for the purpose of counting the vote and formally announcing the result. But public interest in the contest terminates with the already known action of the two houses voting seperately.

General West is therefore our Senator elect to succeed Mr. Harris, whose term expires in March with the present Congress, and will hold the position for six years.

The successful candidate is a native of New Orleans, having been born in this city in 1822. Here he grew up to manhood, when he accepted a commission as captain and served in the Mexican war under General P. F. Smith. Shortly after peace was proclaimed, General Smith's command was ordered to the Pacific coast, and Captain West went with it. He subsequently retired from the army and engaged in the publication of the San Francisco *Price Current*, in which occupation he continued three years. When the war of the late rebellion came up, he joined a California regiment and march a distance of fifteen hundred miles over the plains with infantry and cavalry, to Western Texas, bringing the force that relieved General Canby. He also served in important movements in Arkansas and the Southwest before the close of the war. He was promoted step by step, from time to time, until he attained the rank of brigadier general of volunteers.

When the Confederates were disarmed, and peace proclaimed throughout the country, General West retired from the military service, and moved to Texas, where he invested about all his means in the purchase of a railroad. But the business of that wild and sparsely settled State did not respond properly to the enterprise, and the outlay proved to be unprofitable. In 1867, General West accepted from General Herron the place of Chief Deputy United States Marshal for this district, which he retained until a change was made by President Grant. After this, a short term of service in the Custom-house as Auditor of Customs, and then he was appointed by Governor Warmoth to be Administrator of Improvements under our new city charter, which was one of the most important of the municipal positions created by the law. Here he has shown to the people who have had an opportunity to observe and note his official acts, the untiring industry, the promptness and correctness of decision, and comprehensive ability that have earned for him the reputation of being one of the best executive men in the State. As chief of a great department, he has few equals, and no superiors that we know of. In short, whatever General West has undertaken to do, he has done it well, and we may hope that his Senatorial duties will form no exception to the rule. In addition to his fine abilities as a man, he is a staunch supporter of the union of the States under the Constitution, and sincerely attached to the principles of the Republican party as a means to accomplish the great end.

Such is the man who has been honored by the people of his native State with a seat in the United States Senate. He will prove an able and valuable member of that highly dignified and respectable body of men, and guard with jealous care the interests committed to his trust. He is well known to our other members of Congress, whose co-operatton in all measures for the benefit of this State he will be able to secure, and by concentration and economy of forces at command materially raise the rank of Louisiana in the scale of influence in national affairs.

EMANCIPATION.

Celebration of the Eight Anniversary by Our Colored Citizens.

Procession—Meeting—Speeches, &c., &c., &c.

CHICAGO,

Yesterday, the promoted brethren of the colored persuation celebrated their promotion in the scale of humanity, though emancipation, by a grand procession in the forenoon, and a no less succesful meeting in the evening at Olivet Baptist chueche, on the corner of Polk street and Third avenue. Shortly after 9 o'clock, the little chapel was filled to its utmost capacity by the colored brethren, young and old, male and female, and scattered among them were not a few of their pale-faced brothers, but all seemed to enjoy both the day and the special occasion. Shortly after 9 o'clock

THE PROCESSION

was formed on third avenue, with its right resting on Polk street. First came, mounted on horseback, the chief marshal, Henry H. May, and two assistant marshal, William Alexander and An rew Jackson, all of whom did their duty ably. Then followed a platoon of 12 policemen, under command of Sergt. Wn, Buckly. Next "music was heard with its voluptuous swell," and the Richmond House Cornet band tramped along with drum and fife. Then marched along, the admiration of the darkened sidewalks, valiant soldiers in gorgeous uniforms, named after the valiant Hannibal, the Hannibal Zouaves, and commanded by Capt. R. E. Moore, Next in order came company A, Chicago Blues, a company of grenadiers in height and look, and commanded by Capt. J. Hubbard. Another band of music followed in the form of the Excelsior band, after which, and in a long drawn out line, marched the Brothers of Union, with Capt. C. H. Jackson in commend. After these drove a carriage, containing the officers of the meeting which met in the evening. Here still another band, Nevin's, enlivened the march; after which followed the Society of the Unite l Fellows; the procession, a most creditable one, closing with carriages.

THE ROUTE

pursued by the procession was cast on Polk street to State; south on State street to Peck court; east on Peck court to Wabash avenue; north on Wabash avenue to Monroe street; west on Monroe to Dearborn street; north on Dearborn to Lake street; east on Lake to Michigan avenue; north on Michigan avenue to Rush street; north on Rush to Ohio street; west on Ohio to North Wells street; south on Wells street and Fifty avenue to Polk street, where the procession dispersed.

IN THE EVENING

the celebrators assemble at Metropolitan hall, which was filled by colored citizens and their better halves. The platform was appropriately decorated with flags and banners; stars and stripes waving above the new-born freemen. Moore's excelsior band was only present and discoursed excellent music. There were likewise present a number of prominent white citizens.

THE OFFICERS

of the meeting were as follows:

President—H. A. Bartlett.
Vice President—A. J. Smith.
Secretary—J. N. Greenwood.
Chaplain—Rev. R. DeBaptiste.

A band of music was present and pleasantly varied the proceedings.

The meeting was appropriatly opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. R. DeBaptiste.

The secretary, J. N. Greenwood, then read President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation in excellent style.

MR. WHITE'S REMARKS,

Mr. Louis B. White, a colored clerk in the post office, then made an address of which the following is an abstract: The occasion which called them together was one which was of great interest to every colored man in the land. They had taken an important part in the rebellion which had lately extended broadcast over the land. Their freedom had been given them. The proclamation which had just been read, and which had declared the freedom of the negro race, showed that freedom had not been given to them merely to serve the union, but because they were considered as able to become good citizens. It now became their duiy to show that they were worthy of the freedom which had been given to them; they should do their best to educate themselves up to the high position to which they had been raised, and to prove that President Lincoln did well in issuing the proclamation freeing them and making them citizens of the United States. Early in the war, the colored population had volunteered to serve in the armies of the United States; but their services were declined. They were not considered as worthy to wear the United States uniform. But the time came when the United States trembled for its existence. Again the offer was made, and accepted by the government. And they showed themselves worthy of the trust. In the navy, Tilman had honored his race. Other colored soldiers had made their names famous at Port Pillow, at Petersburg, at Fort Wagner, and many other places. Now all negroes should feel grateful for what had been done for them and he did not believe there was any race who had the feeling of gratitude implanted in their hearts deeper than their race. Having received so many blessings in the past few years, then, it became them to obliterate all those feelings of revenge for past injuries. They had gained the great blessing for which they had been seeking. Let, therefore, the past and its injuries be forgotten. Their rights had been fully sustained. They should themselves then give complete rights to all men. [Cheers.] There might still be designing demagogues who wished to deprive other men of their rights for political purposes; but there could be no good government where a considerable portion of the people were deprived of their political right. He would therefore have their rights granted to those men. [Cheers.] These might be curious words for a colored man to utter; but they who had once said that they had suffered wrongs grevious to be borne, could not reasonably advocate the disfranchisement of any one. They had been the people who had borne all the burdens. If there was, therefore, any wrong that they would see revenged, they were the ones to do it. But they had received sufficient benefits, since the time when those injuries were inflicted, to enable them to forgive them now. [Cheers.] And they would find generosity of this kind the best in the end for themselves, for their brethren, and for the government in general.

The speaker objected to the policy of the United States government, as expressed in attempting to secure a portion of the island of San Domingo, the negro government of which had been the only one of its kind which had been tolerably successful. The object of this government was mere aggrandisement, and its accession would simply result in the destruction of the free government on the remaining half of the island. The negro population of this country should send up an emphatic protest against the acquisition of any portion of the island by the United States, [Cheers.]

In conclusion, he would urge all his brethren, in choosing men to vote for, not to choose men because they belong to such and such a party, but to choose them because they would make good men to represent them, and to recollect that united they would stand, and divided they would fall. [Cheers.

DR. C. V. DYER

was then introduced as an old and tried friend of the negro race. The speaker said it was no new thing for him to speak to negroes, either in this country or the old country. He was glad to see them celebrating the day of their emancipation. All great, free countries, celebrated the anniversary of their freedom, and it would be a bad day for them when they should forget to celebrate the day when they became free. So it would be an unfortunate day for the United States when it should forget to celebrate the day of emancipation; and whenever that day shall come when they will forget to celebrate that great day, the United States would deserve to perish, and the negroes would deserve to lose their freedom if they should forget to celebrate the 1st. of January every year; and he hoped to see hereafter, not only processions and meetings, but to see bonfires burning all over the city and all over the land on the 1st. of January. [Cheers.]

The speaker concluded with references to several of the prominent orators against slavery.

DR. J. H. SMITH

was then introduced to the audience. The speak- discussed the past condition of the colored race and its present condition. Hitherto the negroes had been deprived of all the rights and privileges of white men, social, educational, business and political. But this was changing rapidly and completely. It was indeed astonishing how rapidly prejudices of races were dying out in this country. In the South, for instance, a grand change was going on. Now its people were the most illiterate, but soon the time would come when it would have the finest people in the United States. The negroes themselves were rapidly cultivating themselves up to a standard suitable to their new rights. Now there were in the schools 190,000 colored children. All should seek education. Education was what the negroes needed. Education was a protection. Education would show him his manhood. Again, the colored people must seek to obtain position in the community, position both as men of intellect and as men of capital. He was afraid now that such men were as scarce among the colored people here as it was said people from Chicago were in heaven. They had therefore a great work to do before they could obtain that influence which they ought to possess as a people and as one of the national compounds that now made up this government. [Cheers.]

The meeting then after singing "John Brown," adjourned; after which refreshments were served to the audience.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

(FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.)

The Missouri Senatorship—Blair 52 to 16 in Caucus.

Particulars of the Loss of the U. S. Steamer Saginaw.

Serious Loss of Life.

New York, Jan. 13.—By cable it is reported that Paris is being vigorously shelled. The southeastern surburbs have been destroyed, and a serious loss of life has occurred. Shells falling in the Place de la Concorde Battery, a Clamart, are very destructive.

St. Louis, Jan 13.—The vote in Democratic caucus yesterday for United States Senator show that Blair has a large majority, Blair 52, Gover Phelps 13 Woodson 10.

Mr Blair thanked the caucus, and announce himself a Democrat and liberal, and pledg himself, if elected, to use his utmost ability f the interests of the people of Missouri.

Washington, Jan. 13.—Further details of loss of the United States steamer Saginaw h been received. She was wrecked on Ocean land on the island.

A boat which left the Island for Honolula was lost in the surf and but one of the b crew was saved.

There is but little doubt that the 93 per left on Ocean Island will be rescued.

OUR FASHION COLUMN.

WINTER BONNETS.

Whatever changes may take place i the style and shape of ladies' head-gea we think it will be some time before the willingly return to the overpowering coal scuttle shapes of fifteen years ago. The introduction of the hat has developed a taste for a more picturesque kind of coiffure, and, for years to come, hats will remain in fashion in some form or other, and bonnets will have some resemblance to them. Why it should be considered necessary, every year or so, to effect a total revolution in the size and shape of hats and bonnets, we confess we can not see. The hat or bonnet, more than any other part of the dress, gives distinction and individuality to the appearance; therefore, when we hit upon styles which combine real grace and beauty with adaptation to our individual wants, we should endeavor to retain them as long as possible.

Ladies make a great mistake in patching up shabby little bonnets of their own at home—it is the one thing they can not afford to do. We should approve of making hats and bonnets still more distinctive—of dividing them into classes, as men do their hats, and rendering them less dependent on the freaks of fashion. Nothing can be more becoming to the generality of women than the high-crowned hats of beaver or velvet, richly trimmed with *gros-grain* ribbon and ostrich plumes. Why not adopt this style, with variations for winter wear, and restore the pretty varieties of straw, which adapt itself to every variety of costume for summer?

The *toque* and the Gipsy are the favorite styles this winter, varied by the high Charles-the-Second hats of light-gray felt, and the Scotch "bonnets" of velvet, with jewelled horse-shoe and feather *aigrette*.

A very handsome Gipsy bonnet is of claret-colored velvet, with brim lined with white satin. A cluster of short ostrich tips, with a white one curled over in the center, forms the principal ornament, and the trimming is completed by a quilling of rich white lace, with a twist of plum-colored *gros-grain* ribbon through the center; a band of the ribbon, with short ends fringed out, and long ends drooping at the back.

A Charles-the-Second hat, of very light-grey felt, is simply trimmed with a scarf of velvet matching in color, and three ostrich plumes—two gray, one scarlet. This hat can be made to wear with half-a-dozen costumes, by simply changing the scarlet feather, and substituting one to match the tint of the dress.

A blue velvet *toque*, to wear with a blue costume, is simply trimmed with quillings of broad black and white lace, a group of short curled blue feathers, and long ends of blue *gros-grain* ribbon.

A Scotch bonnet," worn at a reception and very much admired, was of pink velvet, trimmed with pink feathers, pink *gros-grain* ribbon, and black feather *aigrette*. Black, with pink, is very stylish. Lace is less used than ribbon in trimming bonnets, the fringed ends and crimped fringe which are so much used having a softening effect surperior even to lace.

COSTUMES.

Toilette de visite, in *Havane* brown *gros-grain*, garnished with black lace, ruffles of the material, and ruchings and puffs of chestnut-colored *gros-grain*. The *jupe rond* is ornamented with one deep *volant* of chestnut color, surmounted by five puffed ruffles, alternately light and dark, the falling and two standing, separated by a full puff of chestnut color, edged with black thread lace. The stylish coat-shaped basque is trimmed to correspond, and is arranged in front with a vest of chestnut color. Half-flowing sleeves, trimmed to match. *Chapeau* Pamela of chestnut velvet, ornamented with ostrich tips of the two shades. A handsome carriage-wrap completes this *recherche* costume.

A *distingue* carriage costume, arranged with a demi-train robe of emerald-green silk poplin, and an elegant cloak of black Lyons velvet. The cloak is cut somewhat in the Metternich style, with long tabs in front, confined by a belt, which also fastens in the back.

A round *panier* is attached to the belt at the back, and extends round to the sides, where it meets the front tabs, thus completing a graceful overskirt. It is richly trimmed with Chantilly lace and *gros-grain* folds. The skirt of the dress is entirely without trimming, the waist and sleeves being garnished with lace and satin folds. Bonnet of velvet, matching the dress in color, trimmed with point lace, and a full-blown pink rose nestling among white ostrich tips. Ermine would be the most appropriate fur to be worn with this elegant toilet.

Costume de promenade of black Irish poplin; the short skirt garnished with one deep flounce, disposed in broad triple box-plaits, placed at wide intervals, and attached to the skirt with bows of the material bound with satin.

The flounce is bound top and bottom with black satin, the upper edge being cut in a deep scollop at the top of each plait and straight between them. The tight-fitting Polonaise, quite short in front, but very long in the back, is cut in an undulsating shape on the bottom, and trimmed with a broad band of poplin, edged with satin, and a heavy twist fringe. It is looped at the sides under bows matching those on the skirt, and a round postillion is added at the back. The trimming on the waist, of folds broad band is more approved than two narrow ones.

[Continued from First Page.]

mineral wealth; with a system of improvements carefully fostered by the State our capital will soon double, and, without increasing the tax, the bonds can be rapidly retired.

I need not specially call your attention to the several suggestions made by the Auditor. I will, however, note a few. First, some changes are needed in the revenue law. The Auditor has carefully prepared a bill, which accompanies his report. I commend it to your careful consideration. One serious defect in the system, the Auditor states, is that the fiscal year is made to run from December to December. This causes serious complications in the collection of taxes and licenses. The date was fixed to enable the State officers to prepare their annual reports before the meeting of the Assembly. To remedy this evil, the Auditor suggests a change in the date of convening the legislature and the current year be the fiscal year. I join in this recomendation.

The Auditor calls attention to the large and increasing amount of unpaid taxes, exceeding four millions of dollars. Join in urging you to adopt some practical method to enforce collection at the expense of delinquents.

In conclusion, upon the subject of the finances, I recommend, in conformity with the suggestion of the Auditor, that you consider the propriety of levying an equitable tax upon successions not falling to forced heirs. I also recommend that you consider a law to require insurance companies doing business in the State to deposit bonds to secure prompt payment of policies. This has been successfully tested in other States. I further recommend you to consider a plan for registration and cancellation of bonds held by those who derive a permanent investment in such securities. By this means the tax due from this species of property could be more readily and cheaply collected. Such measures would tend to greatly reduce the general taxation, and would relieve the property from the incubus which prevents its movement.

I beg leave to call your attention to an important subject, which has never been alluded to by any previous executive of the State.

LIFE INSURANCE.

In the present impoverished condition of our people, life insurance is suggested as the great practical remedy. Previous to the desolation of the late civil war a small acquaintance with the subject of life insurance was quite limited in the South. Then it was a rare occurrence to find a man who had not, by his labor and enterprise, gathered around him enough of material wealth for the support and education of his family in the event of his premature death. The reverse is now the case. The exception is largely in favor of those who, if suddenly taken away, would leave their families in destitute or straightened circumstances. The subject of life insurance becomes one of vital importance to the man whose moral duty it is to provide for the future comfort and independence of his household.

There are now about twenty-four life insurance companies doing business in this State, which have issued policies amounting to many millions of dollars. This is designed for the protection of the widow and orphan. I therefore recommend that you pass such a law for the government of these institutions as will give greater protection and confidence to this great and growing interest.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

I recommend as of great importance the necessity of amending the law relative to public printing.

When the act in relation to the matter was passed, the State was in no condition to disburse money, but was obliged to issue warrants worth at that time only forty or fifty cents on the dollar in payment of the work. Since then the credit of the State has improved, and warrants are now selling at seventy three cents on the dollar, with a fair prospect of soon reaching par value. We are now in a condition to greatly reduce the price of public printing, and should limit the number of papers in which the laws are to be published.

REGISTRATION AND ELECTION.

The disregard of the rights of franchise evinced in many localities in the State in 1868, induced the last Legislature to resort to the most stringent measures for the protection of the people. The violent rancor of that period having now given place to a more liberal and just acknowledgment of the true relation of all our citizens, I recommend to your consideration the modification of the registration and election laws to an extent, that, while securing the inalienable rights of all, will make the usage under them less irksome and exacting to the few.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, Jan. 14—11:30 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened with a good inquiry, but operations have again been restricted by light offerings, especially of the better grades. About 1500 bales have been reported, mostly at yesterday's figures.

Yesterday's transactions embraced 5000 bales, the market closing at 11@11¼c. for Low Ordinary, 12@12½c. for Ordinary, 13¼@13¾c. for Good Ordinary, 13⅞@14¼c. for Low Middling, 14¼@14¾c. for Middling, 15@15½c. for Strict Middling, and 15½@—c. for Good Middling.

N. Y. ADVERTISEMENTS.

$5 GOOD $8

WATCHES

AT OLD PRICES.

AS THE SOLE AGENTS in the United States for the LIVERPOOL WATCH CO., we are authorized by them to close out a large line of European Watches, Chains. etc., now in stock for Cash, at prices never before known. All beautiful in finish, artistic in design. reliable for accurate time, durable, and of the latest style. Every Watch will be retailed at less than cost of importation, and forwarded securely packed, prepaid, to any part of the country on receipt of price. Money can be sent to us by Express, with orders for Express Co. to return Goods or Cash, which will secure promptness and safety to purchaser. Among our list will be found.

A BEATIFUL ENGLISH SILVER, SOLID DOUBLE CASE WATCH, genuine English full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, steel cut hands, engine turn nerl, correct and serviceable article. large or small size, in complate running order, wiih an elegant Gent's Vest Chain, Locket and key, all complete, mailed free for FIVE DOLLARS.

A VERY HANDSOME WATCH in fine 18 karat Gold plated Double Casses—imitation of $100 Gold Watch—engraved or plain, genuine English, full plate jeweled movements, adjusted regulator, correct, and in complete running order with elegent Gent's Vest Chain, with Locket and Key, mailed pre-paid for only EIGHTEEN DOLLARS.

The Oride Gold Watch,

IN MASSIVE ORIDE GOLD Double Hunting Magic Spring Cases, elegantly engraved, or engine turned, Genuine Patent Lever movements, full jeweled, regulated and warranted to keep correct time, and wear equal to Gold, precisely like in appearance, make, finish, brilliancy of color. $200 Gold Watch. One of these splendid Watches will be forwarded by mail free to any address, in handsome morocco case, lined with velvet and satin, (Ladies' or Gent's size Watch,) for only TWELVE DOLLARS. Watches for Holiday Presents manufactured to order.

GENUINE AMERICAN WATCHES of all grades, in Gold and Silver Cases, from $18 up to $200. Other Good Watches equally low. With every Club of six Watches, of any kind, we send one extra of same kind free, as a premium to getter up of the Club. A superior stock of Genuine Oride Gold Chains, $2 to $6 each, warranted fully equal to Gold in brilliancy of color, wear, etc., Bills of over $12 collected on delivery, if desired. All Bills of $12, and less, must be cash in P. O. Money Orders, or Registered Letters, at our risk. Goods carefully selected, packed and forwarded pre-paid by mail, or by Express, or receipt of price. Safe delivery of all goods guarenteed. Watches forwarded to be examined to parties known, when express charges both ways are paid. No goods forwarded west of the Mississippi River, with bill to collect on delivery. Purchasers must pay all express charges on goods sent C. O. D.: also for return of money. All Cash orders forwarded free of charges to destination. Catalogues Free. Address all orders

CHAS. P. NORTON & CO.,
Importers of Watches, etc.
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Dec. 17 1870. tf.

A. W. ROBERTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
LAKE PROVIDENCE, LA.

Will practice in the courts of the Thirteenth Judicial District, composed of the parishes of Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia, and in the Supreme Court at New Orleans.
38 1y.

Notice To Delinquent Tax-Payers.

☞All delinquent tax-payers for the years 1860 to 1869 inclusive, are hereby notified to come forward and settle immediately at my office the same, in order to avoid further cost.

Parties desiring to ascertain the amount of their taxes, are requested to call at my office where all informations will be promptly given.

C. S. SAUVINET:
Civil Sheriff, Parish Orleans.
Jan. 15th, 1 mo.

Lower Coast—Twice a Week.

Leaves New Orleans every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 10 o'clock A. M.

For RICELAND, POINTE-A-LA-HACHE, and all way landings on the Lower Coast
The Steamer
San Nicolas,
T. A. Enderle, Master,
John. T. Richardson, Clerk.
For freight or passage apply on board or to
V. J. WOOD, 33 Peter St.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad.

THE ONLY ALL RAIL ROUTE
To St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, San Francisco, St Paul, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St Joseph,
And all Points North, East and West.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Depot daily, at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.
AN EXPRESS TRAIN leaves the foot of Canal street daily at 8 A. M., via the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, making close connections at Mobile with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to all points North, East and West.
For tickets apply to
A. D. SHELDON.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northen Railroad, corner Camp and Common streets, under City Hotel; or to
W. BEDELL.
Ticket Agent New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad No. 150 Common street, under St. Charles Hotel.
J. H. WINGFIELD.
General Superintending Agent St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad,

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE
AND
CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.

The Mobile division of this road will be opened for business on
Monday, November 21, 1870,
and passenger trains will run as follows;

Leave New Orleans, from the foot of Canal street, for Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs, Pascagoula and Mobile at 8 o'clock A. M. Arrivive at Mobile at 2:30 o'clock P. M., connecting at Mobile with the MOBILE AND OHIO, and the MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROADS for all points
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Leave Mobile for New Orleans at 11:20 A. M. Arriving at 6:10 P. M.

Fare Between New Orleans and Mobile, Five Dollars.

THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS RUN EACH WAY DAILY.
Freight received at New Orleans, at the foot of Julia street before 4:30 P. M., delivered at Mobile early next morning.
FREIGHT AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE

For further information, call at the General Office of the company, rooms one and two, upstairs. STORY BUILDING, corner Camp and Common streets. J. R. KENDRICK,
General Superintendent.

TRAVELLERS, ATTENTION:

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern, and Mississippi Central Railroads.

Run their Passenger Coaches and Baggage Cars, their combined length without change.

BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.

The 7 A. M. Express Train runs Daily,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)
Makes close connections for Vicksburg, Memphis, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville, and all points beyond, Sleeping cars at night, Canton to Grand Junctin and Humboldt.

The Mail Train leaves New Orleans Daily, at 5 P. M.
Makes schedule connections with Lightning Express traine, to all points NORTH, EAST and WEST. Carries the great Northen Mail.

Time to New York, 70 Hours.

New and elegantly fitted up Sleeping Cars run to Humboldt, Tennessee, Cleveland, Tennessee, and Louisville, Kentucky.
Express Train South arrives at 1:30 A. M.
Mail Train South arrives at 11:05 A. M.
Ticket Office, Galveston, Iron Building.
Ticket Offices, New Orleans, under City Hotel, Corner Camp and Common streets, and at Depot.
E. Q. SEWALL, General Superintendent;
J. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad.
E. D. FROST, General Superintendent;
D. B. MOREY, General Ticket Agent, Mississippi Central Railroad.
S. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

THE BALANCE WHEEL
OF A
WALTHAM WATCH
BEATS
4 times second,
240 times a minute,
14,400 times an hour,
345,600 times a day,
2,419,200 timesa week,
10,368,000 times a month,
126,144,000 times a year.

MORE IS EXPECTED OF A WATCH THAN ANY KIND OF MACHINERY.

It must not only run all day, but all night; not only on weekdays, but on Sundays and Holidays. It must run hanging up or lying down—upside down or right side up. It must keep running when the wearer sits down or stand up, When he walks or rides. In fact, it is expected to do its duty at all times, in every place and in every position.

A Genuine Waltham Watch

will fulfil all these requirements. I wound once a day, it will faithfully tick for you a hundred and twenty-six million times in a year, without even requiring fresh oil all tthat time.

A Genuine Waltham Watch
CONTAINS
5 Spring, 9 wheells, 51 Screws, and 98 other parts, making alltogether 136 separate pieces.

All Genuine Waltham Watches have Seven Jewels.
THE EXTRA JEWELLED HAVE ELEVEN JEWELS,
THE FULL JEWELLED HAVE FIFTEEN JEWELS.

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38

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